Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ment of the history, affinities, anatomy, morphology, biology, distribution, paleontology, and economic significance of the Myristicaceæ, yet all this is introductory to the elaborate systematic subdivision of the family. Fifteen genera are recognized, of which no less than eleven have been proposed by Dr. Warburg himself. Of these genera, five are American, six African, and four Asiatic. Probably no feature of the work, not even its full descriptions and excellent plates, will add more to its systematic value than the detailed citation of ranges and herbarium specimens.

Like some other compendious German monographs, Dr. Warburg's work is provided with several special indices, which, for convenience, might much better have been united into a general one. B. L. R.

List of Mosses of New Brunswick.[1] — In their recently published catalogue of New Brunswick mosses, Messrs. Moser and Hay enumerate 245 numbered species and varieties, and thirteen unnumbered varieties, with localities appended. About fifty stations are recorded which are not found in Macoun's *Catalogue.* Fifteen "new species" and one "new variety" (six of which are briefly characterized) are included, all of which were described in 1892,[2] or (in three instances) prior to that date.[3] A noticeable lack of uniformity is caused by the omission of the author's name after more than a score of the specific and a majority of the varietal names. Every page contains a few minor typographical errors in scientific names. But even with these defects the list will be found useful. J. F. C.

The Orchids of the Sikkim-Himalaya. — The most sumptuous publications of any botanical garden in the world, not even excepting that at Buitenzorg, are those which emanate from the Royal Botanic Garden at Calcutta. The eighth volume of the *Annals* of this garden,[4] consisting of four parts, put up in two thick portfolios, is devoted to an elaborate monograph of the orchids of the Himalayan range, which for completeness and elaborateness of execution is only to be compared with Dr. King's *Anonaceæ of British India*, Gamble's

---

[1] Compiled by John Moser and edited by G. U. Hay. *Bulletin xvi*, Nat. Hist. Soc., N. B. (pp. 23–31). St. John, N. B., 1898. (Price 50 cents.)

[2] Macoun. *Catalogue of Canadian Plants*, Part vi. (Musci.)

[3] Ottawa *Naturalist*, vol. iv, and Lesq. and James's *Manual.*

[4] King, G. and Pantling, R. The Orchids of the Sikkim-Himalaya, *Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta*, vol. viii. iv + 342 pp., 448 plates. Calcutta, 1898. Sq. F^4. £6–6, plain; £9–9, half-colored.

Bambuseæ of British India, or, to make a long story short, the other members of this remarkable series. Like its predecessors, the eighth volume is well printed, and in a portion of the edition certain parts of each plate are colored so as to represent the natural tints of the flowers.

T.

Dr. J. W. Harshberger, who made an incursion into Mexico in 1896, has recently published a paper entitled "Botanical Observations on the Mexican Flora, especially on the Flora of the Valley of Mexico,"[1] in which he gives an annotated list of the plants found in the latter region, prefaced by a short diary and a topographic account of the district. Additional lists are also given for Orizaba and Cordoba. Unfortunately for ordinary use, the catalogue is broken up into a number of separate lists, classified according to habitat, instead of being consolidated into a single enumeration with the ecological information arranged under the several species.

T.

Botanical Notes. — *Apios Priceana* is the name given by Dr. Robinson, in the *Botanical Gazette* for June, to a very interesting plant from Kentucky, discovered by Miss Sadie F. Price, who appears to be making a thorough study of the flora about Bowling Green.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine for October contains a plate of *Amelanchier Canadensis* var. *oblongifolia*, which is sometimes treated by botanists as a distinct species.

The Nepenthes of Australia are discussed by F. M. Bailey in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* for October. Five cuts, illustrating the leaves of as many species, are given.

A fifth contribution to the knowledge of Melocacti, by the late Professor Suringar, appears in Vol. vi of the *Verslagen* of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.

Opuntia Galapageia is well figured in its natural surroundings in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of October 8, in connection with a short note on the cacti of the Galapagos Islands, by Mr. Hemsley.

"The Date Palm" is the subject of *Bulletin No. 29* of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, by Professor Toumey, who concludes that southern Arizona has the requisite climate and soil conditions necessary for a profitable cultivation of this tree for the production of fruit on a commercial scale.

---

[1] *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, Philadelphia, August, 1898.